| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | **Rangyong** | Sikkim | 80 | 80 | 2013-14 |
| 24 | **Dibbin** | Ar. Pradesh | 125 | 125 | 2013-14 |
| 25 | **Badao** | Ar. Pradesh | 60 | 60 | 2013-14 |
| 26 | **Talong** | Ar. Pradesh | 160 | 160 | 2013-14 |
| 27 | **Etalin** | Ar. Pradesh | 4000 | 4000 | 2016-17 |
| 28 | **Attunli** | Ar. Pradesh | 500 | 500 | 2016-17 |
| 29 | **Tato-II** | Ar. Pradesh | 700 | 700 | 2014-15 |
| 30 | **Hirong** | Ar. Pradesh | 500 | 500 | 2016-17 |
| 31 | **Demwe** | Ar. Pradesh | 3000 | 3000 | 2015-16 |
| 32 | **Mawhu** | Meghalaya | 90 | 90 | 2013-14 |

@Proposed to be combined as one scheme

**Export of minerals**

1423. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is regulating exports of major minerals, keeping in view the prevalent demand and supply situation in the country;

(b) if so, the complete details in this regard, the export of major minerals during the last three years;

(c) whether Government is considering to restrict the export of major minerals in view of demand of domestic consumption of captive industries like steel, power, cement, etc.; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) Export of minerals is guided by the Export-Import Policy notified by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry from time to time. Details of total export of major minerals are given in Annual Report of the Ministry of Mines, available at the website of Ministry (http://mines.nic.in). The data on export for the year 2006-07 has not been finalised.

(c) and (d) Exports of these minerals are done after meeting domestic requirements. The export policy for these minerals is reviewed on a yearly basis.

**Power generation targets**

1424. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for increasing the production capacity of power during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the target; and

(c) the total amount of capital required to be invested for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) A capacity addition of 78,577 MW comprising of 16,553 MW Hydro, 58,644 MW thermal and 3,380 MW Nuclear (39,865 MW in the Central Sector, 27,952 MW in the State Sector and 10,760 MW in Private Sector) has been proposed during the 11th Plan.

The working Group on Power for the 11th Plan has estimated the total fund requirements for the power sector during the 11th Plan at Rs. 10,31,600 Crore (which includes funds for Generation Projects, Transmission and Distribution including Rural Electrification, Human Resources Development, Demand side Management, R&D, Non-Conventional Energy sources and Merchant Plants etc). Planning Commission has not so far approved the proposed XI Plan capacity addition target and outlay.

**Pollution by power generation units**

†1425. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power generation sectors in the country are causing environmental pollution;

(b) if so, the assessment with regard to the pollution caused by thermal, hydel, biomass, wind-energy, atomic energy, etc. sectors; and

(c) the established capacity of power generation in each of the said sectors at the end of March, 2007?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) According to an assessment made by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), thermal power plants have been identified as one of the seventeen highly polluting categories of industry in the country. It is estimated that about 82% and 89% of particulate matter and sulphurdioxide respectively, emissions are form thermal power plants. Besides, about 110 million tonnes per annum of solid waste (flyash) is also generated from coal fired thermal power plants.

Some recent studies have suggested that methane gas is generated from Hydro power projects, however, no estimates have been made so far.

Wind Power Projects do not cause any environmental pollution as there are no emissions from these projects. Biomass based power project use biomass as fuel and they do not result in net build up of carbondioxide in the atmosphere as combustion of biomass is "carbon neutral" (i.e. the carbondioxide released when biomass is burned equals the amount absorbed from the atmosphere by plants).

Nuclear Power is also environmentally benign and is free of emissions.

(c) The established capacity of power generation in each of these sectors at the end of March, 2007 is as indicated below:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i) Hydro | : | 34,653.77 MW |
| (ii) Thermal | : | 86,014.84 MW |

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.